

WILSON UNSHAKEN IN HIS CONVICTION

Upholds Principle of Arbitration,
While Admitting Its Impossibility
in Railroad Case.

MUST LOOK TO FUTURE NOW

No Outward Developments in
Situation, Pending Arrival of
Other Railway Executives.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Replying to a telegram from President Wilson, the National Association of Manufacturers, asking that he assert and maintain the "principle of arbitration or industrial disputes," President Wilson, in a message made public to-day, declared his plan for a settlement of the railroad controversy does not weaken or discredit the principle of arbitration, but rather strengthens it.

HOPE MAKES APPEAL

IN TELEGRAM TO WILSON

Mr. Pope's telegram follows:
"On behalf of 3,700 manufacturing organizations, employing millions of persons, and utterly dependent upon uninterrupted railroad service for their continued operation, I beg at once to express our deep appreciation of your efforts to prevent the threatened destructive stoppage of the national railroad service, and to respectfully urge that you will with all the power of your great office and personality assert and maintain the principle of arbitration for industrial disputes affecting national intercourse. No just demand can fear such a test; no unfair demand can or should survive it. We sincerely believe no man in our history has possessed such an opportunity to fortify this essential principle of public security against future attack by employer or employee."

(Signed) "GEORGE POPE,
President, National Association of Manufacturers."

The President replied:
"Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of August 15, and to say, in reply, that I hold to the principle of arbitration with as clear conviction and as firm a purpose as any one, but, unfortunately, there is no means now in existence by which arbitration can be secured. The existing means have been tried and have failed."

"This situation must never be allowed to rise again, but it has arisen. Some means must be found to prevent its recurrence, but no means can be found off-hand, or in a hurry, or in season to meet the present national emergency."

"What I am proposing does not weaken or discredit the principle of arbitration; it strengthens it rather. It proposes that nothing be conceded except the eight-hour day, to which the whole movement of the time seems to point, and the immediate creation of an agency for determining all the arbitrable elements in this case in the light, not of predictions or forecasts, but of established and ascertained facts."

"This is the first stage of the direct road to the discovery of the most permanent basis for arbitration when other means than those now available are supplied."

NO OUTWARD DEVELOPMENTS

IN RAILROAD SITUATION

There were no outward developments to-day pending arrival of the additional railroad executives to whom the President sent invitations yesterday. Several Western railroad presidents will arrive to-morrow. Representatives of both sides are prepared to remain here until the final word is spoken and a strike declared or averted.

President Wilson made no engagements for to-morrow, in order to be ready to continue negotiations with the railroad presidents, but it was thought probable that there would be no further general White House conference until Tuesday. Although the railroad executives continue to maintain their position in opposition to the President's plan and in favor of arbitration, administration officials express hope that ultimately they would decide to negotiate on the basis proposed by Mr. Wilson. It was understood to-night that a counterproposal was under consideration by the railroad executives, but that it had not yet reached a definite stage. It was said to include arbitration of at least some of the points at issue, with the granting of others. In the meantime telegrams urging the President to insist on arbitration arrived in large numbers at the White House. Most of them were sent by business men and firms and organizations. Copies of many were sent to the railroad executives. Administration officials said the telegrams would have no effect on the President, since he had tried to bring about arbitration, had failed and had no way of forcing it.

MOST OF BROTHERHOOD

MEMBERS GO TO RESORTS

Only a few of the Brotherhood members remained in Washington over Sunday, most of them going to nearby resorts last night upon being advised by President Wilson that he would have no communications for them to-day. Those who stayed here indicated that they would have nothing further to say regarding the situation until final word came from the railroad heads in regard to the President's proposal. The Brotherhood members (Continued on Second Page.)

TRAIN KILLS TWO MEMBERS OF BLUES

H. G. Gooch, Richmond, and W. F. Meade, Alexandria, Lose Their Lives.

RUN OVER AT ACCA STATION

Bodies, Badly Mangled, Found After A. C. L. Flyer Leaves Railroad Yards.

Two privates of the Richmond Blues, returning from a trip to Washington after a leave of absence from Camp Stuart, were instantly killed this morning about 12:30 o'clock while walking along the tracks near Acca, when they were struck by Atlantic Coast Line train, No. 61, due at Richmond at 12:25 o'clock.

The dead are:
Private H. G. Gooch, nineteen years old, of 2518 Stuart Avenue, son of Thomas R. Gooch, superintendent of telegraph at the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, attached to Troop B.

W. F. Meade, nineteen years old, son of Stasius Meade, of Alexandria, attached to Troop D.

The two men were returning to camp in company with four comrades from Troop D. When the Seaboard Air Line Railway train on which they returned home, stopped at Acca to change engines all six alighted with the purpose of walking to the camp at the State Fair Grounds. Gooch and Meade started out along the tracks, and the other four set out on foot across fields.

BODIES FOUND BY

YARD ENGINE CREW

It was 1 o'clock this morning when the bodies of the two young soldiers, both badly mangled, were found by the crew of a yard engine, who at once notified headquarters at the camp and the city police.

The police at first were unable to establish the identity of the men, but as soon as their identification tags, which they wore about their necks, were taken to Camp Stuart, it was immediately determined who they were. As far as could be learned, there were no witnesses to the accident.

Acting for Coroner William H. Taylor, Detective Sergeant Wiley ordered the bodies turned over to Bennett's undertaking establishment, Broad and Belvidere Streets. An inquest will probably be held some time to-day.

BOTH PRIVATES HAD

ONLY RECENTLY ENLISTED

The two men had been absent from the camp on a leave of absence of forty-eight hours. Gooch had enlisted on July 6, 1916, and Meade had enlisted on June 26, 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Gooch, parents of the dead man, could not be reached this morning. They were reported to be in Louisiana County on a summer vacation.

As soon as word of the accident was reported at camp headquarters, Lieutenant Colonel J. Lane Stern issued instructions to Sergeant Wiley to transport to establish with all possible haste the names of the victims, as the first information was vague.

The authorities lost no time in sending out a detail of men who returned with the identification numbers of the dead militiamen. Each man at the camp is compelled by regulations to wear an aluminum identification tag, bearing his number, which is worn about the neck and under the shirt.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN

General Sir Sam Hughes Believes Pressure Will Break German Resistance.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, August 20.—General Sir Sam Hughes, the Canadian War Minister, arrived in Paris to-day from a week's inspection of the British front on the Somme. He said:

"No easy task, nor a spectacular rush forward, must be expected, but the unrelenting pressure of the allies' armies is bound to break the enemy's resistance."

"I cannot prophesy the exact date of the end of the war, but it is certain that it will end with a complete victory of the allied armies. Already our artillery has reached a degree of excellence, and everywhere in Canada we are working double time to increase the supply of shells."

"As the general feeling in Canada and the enthusiasm everywhere is increasing, the over-limited number of German residents deplore Germany's conduct and are openly against the Kaiser's militarism."

NEGRO SAFE FROM MOB

Slayer of Constable Wynne Removed to Unknown Point for Safe Keeping.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 20.—Boissey Long, the negro, who, on Friday, shot and killed Constable Wynne and wounded Dr. L. G. Harrison, when they went to his home to arrest him for stealing, last night was captured by two negroes six miles from Jonesville. At Newberry, Fla., yesterday, five negroes, three men and two women, were lynched by a mob who accused them of having aided Long to escape. Long was brought to Gainesville jail early to-day and later removed to a point unknown here for safe keeping. No further trouble is expected.

Eight Dead in Explosion.

MONTREAL, August 20.—Eight persons were killed and more than a score injured in an explosion early to-day in a munition plant at Drummondville. The cause of the disaster has not been determined.

CONGRESS TO END EARLY NEXT MONTH

Fight Over Emergency Revenue Bill Will Prevent Earlier Adjournment.

FEW MEASURES AWAIT ACTION

Fears of Indefinite Delay Over Army Measure Almost Entirely Disappear.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Adjournment of Congress now waits only on the passage of the emergency revenue bill, repassage of the army appropriation bill with amendments to meet President Wilson's veto, completion of the general deficiency army measure, and final action on a few conference reports, including the government ship-ping bill.

Senate leaders say they would be ready to adjourn next Saturday if the House could be prevailed upon to accept the amended revenue bill without a fight. This does not seem likely, however, and because of some discussion that may arise over general deficiency appropriations, Congress probably will not be ready for the adjournment gavel before September 1 or 2.

Fears of indefinite delay resulting from President Wilson's veto of the army appropriation bill because of its exemption from the military code of retired officers and men have almost entirely disappeared. On Tuesday the House will repass the bill under special rule with the articles of war which contained Representative May's objectionable amendment eliminated. It will be rushed to the Senate, where the plan is to reinstate the articles of war, minus the May amendment. Unless present plans miscarry the bill will then go to conference and Representative Hays, his friends declare, will surrender. There is a possibility, however, that the articles of war may be thrown out in the Senate.

DISCUSSION OF REVENUE

BILL BEGINS TO-DAY

To-morrow the Senate will begin discussion of the revenue bill, designed to raise \$205,000,000 annually through income, inheritance, munitions, liquor, corporation stock and miscellaneous taxes. Chairman Simmons, of the Finance Committee, will open debate on the measure.

Senator Underwood will oppose the creation of a tariff commission, and the proposed increased tariff duties on dyes stuffs on the ground that both are against Democratic doctrine. Several Senators, interested in copper and cotton, will assail the section which would tax manufacturers of material entering in munitions of war. These fights may prevent the revenue measure from going to conference until the middle of next week.

Representative Kitchin is vigorous in his denunciation of the Senate changes, and in conference some of the changes may be sacrificed. The resolution for a bond issue of \$130,000,000 to meet expenses of the Mexican emergency, House leaders say, will be accepted, having originally been suggested by the Ways and Means Committee.

The government shipping bill will go to conference on Tuesday, and little trouble is anticipated. The administration does not want to take any more chances with this bill, its passage has been won after the hardest kind of a struggle over a period of nearly two years.

ODDS AND ENDS TO BE ENTIRELY

OVERLOOKED IN FINAL DRIVE

Republican and Democratic leaders alike assert that odds and ends of legislation still pending will be entirely overlooked in the final drive for adjournment, and that nothing can prevent Congress getting away after the revenue and general deficiency bills are passed. They declare such things as corrupt political practices, legislation, woman suffrage and the treaty for purchase of the Danish West Indies have little chance for consideration.

Even the immigration bill will not be insisted upon by the Republicans, it is said, although it is probable that another vote will be taken on a motion to take up the bill.

SEES ZEPPELIN ON FIRE

Jersey Lily Tells Thrilling Incident of Last Raid Over Eastern Section of England.

NEW YORK, August 20.—A thrilling incident of the last Zeppelin raid over the eastern counties of England was told to-day by Lady de Bathe, the famous Lillie Langtry. Mrs. Langtry arrived here on the American liner St. Paul.

The Jersey Lily has a home at Kentford, about four miles from Newmarket, in Suffolk, the racing headquarters of England.

"On the night of August 7," she said, "we heard a loud rattling noise outside. The maid went out and returned a moment later crying: 'There's a Zeppelin outside!'"

"I told her she had Zeppelins on the brain."

"Nevertheless, we all went out, and there saw a huge Zeppelin which appeared to be badly on fire. It was blazing at one end and was slowly rising into the sky in a jerky manner. It gradually disappeared."

"This was one of the Zeppelins which did not reach its home base."

Mrs. Langtry is on her way to San Francisco to appear in vaudeville in a new sketch. She will make a tour of the country and return to this city toward the end of the season.

Emperor Honors Penfield.

BREITEN, August 20 (via Sayville).—Emperor Francis Joseph, on the occasion of his birthday, presented to United States Ambassador Penfield a portrait with his own signature.

GERMANS CAUGHT IN THEIR DUGOUTS

British Soldiers After Them Like Terriers Searching for Rat Holes.

HOT WORK ON RIVER SOMME

Big Guns Are Steadily Blasting Way Through Enemy's Lines.

BY FREDERICK PALMER.

AT THE BRITISH FRONT (dispatched 1:45 A. M., August 20, via London).—What two battalions did and how they did it, is the most thrilling incident of the last twenty-four hours of sensational fighting from the Ancre to the Somme, with all the guns firing and in the course of freakish August weather with alternate cloudbursts and flashes of lightning, rainbows and sunshine.

All along the line from south of the Ancre the British left their trenches, while the French were hard at it on their right. The time chosen was 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, while the big attacks of July 1 and 14 were in the early morning.

TWO BATTALIONS

HEAVILY SUPPORTED

The two battalions were on the left with more guns to help them, but more than any two battalions that ever made a charge. A hundred were engaged in making one curtain of fire on their front, while others were busy with other details of the staff plan. Nothing in the whole offensive was so dramatically staged or came off with greater success. The Germans still held on in the old first-line trenches, where their machine guns, brought up from the undestroyed dugouts, for a change, held up the British on July 1, while the British swung on this section as a pivot through Contalmaison and Pozieres to the summit of the ridge, burrowing forward as the guns blasted the way. Sharper and sharper grew the angle of the new British line to the old German first line, till on the map it looked impossible for troops to survive in such a salient. However, the Germans stuck to those elaborate defenses of nearly two years' preparation with dugouts thirty to forty feet underground, revetted and traversed and with every other detail of protection against all kinds of fire, which army staffs can devise and labor build. Through galleries running from dugout to dugout, they had a subway for bringing up reliefs and food. They led a regular life. At night those who were on guard went to bed in their bunks in the cellars, comfortably as if in a Pullman, and during the day played cards if they sent out to snipe the British. They had their machine guns ready as before should the British attempt to rush their peninsula home.

SOLDIERS LIKE TERRIERS

LOOKING FOR RAT HOLES

Yesterday afternoon the British guns were pounding away as usual at this sector, which is called the Leipzig redoubt, when the British, thanks to a new system of taking care of machine guns and a quick burst of artillery preparation covering their charge, appeared in the jump at the doors of the dugouts. Through glasses they were visible to observers, running about the maze of traverses like terriers searching for rat holes, their bayonets gleaming and puffs of smoke rising as they threw bombs.

In one capacious dugout, equipped with beds, tables and cupboards, six officers and 170 men surrendered in a body. And were marched out much after the manner of a crowd caught in a gambling house that had been pulled by the police.

Some managed to escape from the dugouts by the underground galleries. Others who could not escape, though surrounded tried to man their machine guns and were shot down. Others fought to the death with bayonets and bombs.

In all, it is estimated 2,000 Germans, caught in this trap by less than their own numbers, were accounted for. When the correspondent left the corps headquarters, twelve officers and 600 Germans had been brought in as prisoners while more were being unearthed from their hiding places and the last of small parties which held out with the ring of British around them in ferocious sieges were surrendering. They had hoped for a counterattack to rescue them. The British had foreseen this, and put machine guns in position for the purpose.

PRISONERS ARE OF

STURDIEST GERMAN TYPE

The prisoners whom the correspondent saw were of the Twenty-ninth Prussian Regiment and of the sturdiest German soldier type, much superior to those of the Eleventh Division which were in front of Pozieres recently. They looked well fed, and they showed few effects of the usual stiff trench struggles. Some of them laughed over how they had been trapped, and they were generally very happy, as they had heard what had happened to those who had tried to resist in such a hopeless situation.

Elsewhere the story is of many trenches gained, some lost and a relentless action throughout the night, the infantry laboring in the moist earth, fighting for possession of water-logged shell craters, while the artillery kept to their work, the hot gun barrels sizzling from the rain. Once, when the British were caught in machine-gun fire, they had to yield a position taken and found a counterattack developing. Twenty seconds after their S. O. S. signal to the artillery commander the guns were on that counterattack with curtains of fire that sent it to cover.

On the center the British have pushed closer to Martinpuich and have taken the sides and cheer.

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Two Light Cruisers Sunk in North Sea by German Submarines

British Admiralty Admits Loss of Ships While Searching for Enemy's High Seas Fleet.

LONDON, August 21.—The German high seas fleet has again appeared in the North Sea, and in a clash between German submarines and British scout ships, two British light cruisers have been sent to the bottom. Reports are that one of the submarines was destroyed, and that another was rammed and possibly sunk.

This is the first appearance in the North Sea of strong German naval forces since the battle of Jutland on May 31. The first news that the Germans had left the shelter of their mine fields and fortified bases was brought to Holland by trawlers, which reported sighting a German squadron of fifteen warships, including large cruisers. This fleet was accompanied by two Zeppelins, and was steering northwest, in the region of White Bank.

The two vessels lost were the Nottingham (5,400 tons) and the Fal-mouth (5,250 tons). The crews of both the ships were saved, with the exception of thirty-nine men. The German also claim to have sunk a British destroyer and damaged a battleship, but this is denied by the Admiralty. According to the Admiralty, the German fleet avoided an engagement with the main British forces, and returned to port when its scouts reported the approach of strong British squadrons.

ADMIRALTY STATEMENT

ON LOSS OF CRUISERS

The Admiralty statement follows: "Reports from our lookout squadron and other units showed that there was considerable activity on the part of the enemy in the North Sea on Saturday, the 19th."

"The German high seas fleet came out, but, learning from their scouts that the British forces were in considerable strength, the enemy avoided an engagement and returned to port."

"In searching for the enemy we lost two cruisers by submarine attacks—H. M. S. Nottingham (Captain C. B. Miller) and H. M. S. Falmouth (Captain John Edwards)."

"All the officers of the former were saved, but thirty-eight of the crew are missing. All the officers and men of the Falmouth were saved, but one leading stoker, Norman Fry, died of injuries."

"An enemy submarine was destroyed and another was rammed and possibly sunk."

"There is no truth in the German statement that a British battleship was sunk and a cruiser damaged."

BIG GERMAN SQUADRON

REPORTED IN NORTH SEA

LONDON, August 20.—A German squadron of some fifteen warships, including large cruisers, is reported in the North Sea by trawlers. Ymuiden, Holland, in the region of White Bank, and was accompanied by two Zeppelins.

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK

BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

BERLIN, August 20 (via Sayville).—The German Admiralty issued the following statement this afternoon: "A German submarine off the British east coast on August 19 destroyed a small enemy cruiser, and another small cruiser and a battleship, hit by torpedoes, were damaged."

FROM MORNING TO TAPS

ROOKIES ARE AT WORK

There Are Few Idle Moments for Civilian-Sailors on John Paul Jones Cruise.

ARE REAL MEN-OF-WAR'S MEN

Learning All About Warships, From How to Lash Their Hammocks and Swab Down Decks to How Big Guns Are Fired.

ON BOARD U. S. S. VIRGINIA. Somewhere off Newport, August 19.—The first week of the John Paul Jones cruise for civilians on the reserve ships of the Atlantic Fleet has seen adventure subsiding into work. At least it's that way on the Virginia, which carries 300 odd recruits who shipped at Boston. At noon on Tuesday the ship steamed into Newport, greeted three other battleships assembled there with salutes and music, and after a stay of scarcely more than an hour headed down the coast toward Long Island.

VIRGINIA CASTS ANCHOR

IN GARDENIER'S BAY

On Tuesday evening the Virginia cast anchor at the rendezvous in Gardenier's Bay. The Pennsylvania was already at anchor for a short stay, proud in her super-dreadnought supremacy.

On Wednesday morning the real work began. Squads were detailed to man the big guns. Later there was boat drill and in the afternoon classes were formed for practical and theoretical instruction.

A full crew from among the civilians reported for each big gun. Efficiency demands that under war conditions they fire three shots a minute. It took the civilian crew just five minutes from hoist away to "fire."

Boat drill the rookies were divided into regular full crews. Among the rookies are half of Harvard's first crew men, who rowed Yale off the water last June.

On Wednesday afternoon classes were formed in navigation, seamanship, and half a dozen other subjects. Each recruit had an opportunity to choose his specialty. By Thursday afternoon everything was in order. Each man had his lesson assigned to him. That morning more great ships of the fleet had come steaming in from the bay. The New Jersey, Rhode Island and Alabama came in battle formation, followed by the Kentucky, Maine, Louisiana and Kearsarge, till the bay was lined with the big ships.

They are men-of-war's men. They rise at 5 o'clock to the bos'n's pipe, tumbling out of their hammocks six feet to the floor. They lash their hammocks with the required number of stiches, roll up their broad-legged sailor pants to the knees and swab down the decks with cold sea water.

After cleaning comes breakfast, and after breakfast assembly. From that to general practice, they go immediately then to boat drill, to classes of special instruction, to torpedo-defense stations, taking barely time for a bite of dinner in between. From morning to taps the men work and learn. They are displaying a remarkable quickness for the mechanism of gun and ships. Morning and evening a boom is rigged from the side of the ship sloping down to the water, and down it the men go to swim. Probably half of them go in the water. The other half lean over the sides and cheer.

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FLEURY VILLAGE SCENE OF VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACKS

French Throw Back Desperate Effort to Recapture Vantage Point.

ENEMY IS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES

Russians Apparently Centering Efforts on Their New Drive Toward Kovel.

CAPTURE SERIES OF HEIGHTS

Bulgarian Troops Are Advancing on Greek Seaport of Kavala.

LONDON, August 20.—On the western front the French continue to press forward in the neighborhood of Guillemont, and Paris reports the capture of a strongly fortified wood between that town and Maurepas.

In the Verdun sector the Germans are fiercely counterattacking in an effort to regain Fleury, the loss of which they concede. The British report the repulse of German counterattacks, and the capture of a portion of trenches north of Bazentin-le-Petit.

In the east the Russians are apparently centering their efforts on their new drive toward Kovel. Berlin admits that General Brussiloff's troops have crossed the Stokhod at one point, and Petrograd says that the Russians have pushed on beyond the river and captured a series of heights on the road to Kovel.

Fierce fighting continues on the crest of the Chemins, where the Russians are battling within sight of the Hungarian plains. No indication has been given, however, of the strength of the forces engaged in this region, and it is uncertain as yet whether General Brussiloff is making a serious effort to invade Hungary.

The offensive on the Saloniki front is slowly developing, and the fighting is growing in intensity on the 150-mile battle line from Lake Presba to Lake Doiran. Both sides claim minor successes, but apparently no action of first importance has occurred. An interesting feature on this front is the advance of Bulgarian detachments toward the Greek seaport of Kavala. This port is well to the east of the allied front, and the purpose of the Bulgarian move is not made clear in the dispatches.

GERMANS REPULSED

WITH SEVERE LOSSES

PARIS, August 20.—Violent fighting occurred last night on the Verdun front, where the Germans made a determined effort to recapture the village of Fleury from the French. The War Office announced to-day that the Germans were repulsed with severe losses.

The statement follows: "Midnight official: 'North of the Somme our troops captured a strongly fortified wood between Guillemont and Maurepas. A great amount of war material fell into our hands. Our batteries were very active on the whole of the Somme front.'

"Elsewhere there were only gusts of artillery fire, excepting in the Fleury sector, where the Germans violently bombarded the village."

Afternoon official: "The night was calm on the Somme front."

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front), the enemy showed a great activity during the night. After an immense bombardment lasting several hours the Germans repeatedly tried to capture the Fleury village from us. All their attacks, including one which was extremely violent, were repulsed by our fire. The Germans suffered great losses and left some prisoners in our hands. At about the same hour the Germans attacked our trenches northwest of the Thiaumont work. Here also our barrage and machine-gun fire inflicted upon them a sanguinary check. In Lorraine a surprise attack against one of our small ports near Veho was easily repulsed."

NO SERIOUS ATTEMPT

TO RECOVER LOST GROUND

LONDON, August 20.—Afternoon report from headquarters in France: "On some points of our front between the Ancre and the Somme there were local bombing attacks on Saturday night. The enemy made no serious attempt to recover the ground we captured on Friday. On other parts of the line, we carried out successful raids, making some captures, including a machine gun and inflicting considerable casualties on the enemy."

FRENCH WIN STRONGLY ORGANIZED

WARRIORS

PARIS (via London), August 20.—The French have carried a strongly organized wood between Guillemont and Maurepas, taking a large quantity of war material, according to a War Office statement issued to-night.

The statement follows: "North of the Somme we carried a wood strongly organized by the enemy between Guillemont and Maurepas. Much war material remains in our hands. Our batteries showed great activity on the whole Somme front."

"Everywhere else there were gusts of artillery fire except in the Fleury sector, where the enemy violently bombarded the village."

BRITISH IMMEDIATELY

REOCUPY TRENCHES

LONDON, August 20.—The British official communication dealing with the operations in France on Sunday says: "About noon to-day the enemy de-